

70,000 workers involved in strikes, labour rows

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Assis sit-in continues as plant shut

JERUSALEM POST STAFF
RAMAT GAN. — The Assis plant here was formally closed yesterday evening at 6 p.m. — but the 200 discharged workers continued to occupy the plant and said they would stay there until their demands for reinstatement are met, or until they receive increased severance pay.

Shortly before 6 p.m. manager Akiva Harari informed the Ramat Gan Labour Council that the plant was closing down. He said that the Assis management would not even attempt to open negotiations with the workers until three conditions are met: a guarantee for the physical safety of the managers and senior company officials; a guarantee to keep equipment in good condition; and a demand that workers "behave as is normal in labour disputes."

Harari and the chairman of the Assis board of directors, Henri Daniel, were imprisoned in the factory for 27 hours over the weekend. The workers locked up Harari and Daniel to press their demands for increased severance pay.

In reaction to Harari's notification of the plant closing down, the Ramat Gan Labour Council urged the workers to act with restraint and forbearance in order not to jeopardize future negotiations. The Labour Council demanded that the Assis management start negotiations with the workers immediately.

THREE CONDITIONS

Queried by The Jerusalem Post, Harari said no negotiations would start until the workers met with his three conditions. Late yesterday evening, Ori Amit, secretary of the Ramat Gan Labour Council met with the workers in the factory to work out joint strategies.

Earlier in the day, the president of the Manufacturers Association called on the Government to stamp out any "expression of violence" in the relationship between management and labour.

It sharply criticized the failure of the police to take steps to release the two imprisoned managers over the weekend on the grounds that neither they nor other members of the Assis executive "had called for help."

The president said it was the "duty of the police" to take proper steps "whenever it sees the law being violated before its very eyes" without waiting for a formal complaint.

In another resolution, the president called on the Government to take every possible step to prevent the "washing away of wage dams" on the public wage front, lest this lead to an ever-increasing inflationary spiral.

Labour relations were aggravated yesterday as an estimated 70,000 employees — or one out of four in the country — are currently striking, carrying out sanctions or threatening to do so.

Fifteen thousand engineers held a one-day strike. Some 300 Pezgas employees, 100 administrative workers at the Haifa Technion and 16 harbour pilots also struck. Some 2,500 doctors, as well as employees of the Transport Ministry, Assis and the Dead Sea Works, held sanctions in the demands for increased pay.

Three thousand social workers warned of sanctions in two weeks, state attorneys threatened sanctions next week and 8,000 high school teachers, hundreds of maritime officers as well as X-ray laboratory workers also threatened partial strikes.

Spokesmen for 40,000 "non-specific status" civil servants yesterday reiterated their demand for a IL350 per month advance payment on account of an incentive pay bonus they expect to get in the future. Similar demands have already been asked for by the tax department workers in the Ministry of Finance and employees of the civil aviation department.

Rabin to meet Histadrut chiefs

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Rabin and Histadrut leaders will consider ways to calm the troubled labour scene.

Histadrut secretary-general Yehoshua Woschnina said that he had obtained his agreement to meet labour federation leaders. Details have not been set yet, but the Histadrut's spokesman said some 80 to 90 executive members from all factions will attend the meeting.

Government and Histadrut relations are still strained following Tuesday's decision by the ministers dealing with economic affairs to cut subsidies to basic commodities. The debate with the Prime Minister will cover this issue as well.

A special Histadrut committee headed by Central Committee member Yehoshua Woschnina will draw up proposals for an executive meeting next Sunday on how to curb inflation, price rises and on how the Histadrut should react to the government's decision on subsidies.

Meshel yesterday reiterated his demand that the Histadrut's list of social and economic goals, presented to the government several months ago, be the subject for Government-Histadrut discussions.

Meshel announced a special central committee meeting will be held later this week to discuss the labour unrest.

Uriel Abramowitz, the chairman of the Trade Union Department explained at the Central Committee's meeting yesterday that some workers in the public services received wage increases in the last few weeks because they had carried out sanctions or had threatened to do so. This snowballed and "put in question the Histadrut's wage policy," he added.

The Central Committee did not discuss the wave of strikes and sanctions during yesterday's debate which lasted close to five hours. Most of the committee's time was taken by a discussion of the government's decision on subsidies cut, and to hear a report by committee member Raphael Bash and Yaakov Ilan who visited Italy as guests of its labour federation.

The government's unilateral decision to cut subsidies by 20 per cent will also come up but a Labour member of the Central Committee told The Post he did not expect much about it.

But there were calls for an hour's strike throughout the country and meetings during working hours to protest the government's decisions. The recommendations will be discussed in Woschnina's committee.

Meanwhile, the 15,000 engineers will today return to work but they

will not sign any plans, documents nor give advice. Yesterday's strike was fully observed, the Engineers Union claimed. Union representatives visited plants and sometimes found engineers at work but all but 20 left when told to go. The union's secretary, Gustav Badian, said membership of the 20 was suspended.

The strikers included civilian engineers working for the IDF. Water supply to some places in Sinai reportedly broke down and a senior Defence Ministry official asked the Engineers Union to allow members to repair the damage. But the union's secretary refused.

Ministerial committee on stand-by

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER

Members of the ministerial committee on wages were put on stand-by for possible urgent meetings, probably even today, to decide on a demand by civil servants to grant them IL350 per month advance payment on future wage increases.

The committee, which met last night, heard a report on labour disputes with the civil servants: the immediate issue is the demand by the customs employees at Ben-Gurion Airport for IL350 a month advance payment, as was approved to civil aviation employees there.

Ports closed six hours by 18 pilots' strike

By YAA'COV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The country's three ports were closed for six hours yesterday afternoon, as the country's 18 harbour pilots staged a warning strike.

No ship was able to enter or leave the ports during the strike, which was called by the Marine Officers Union to press the pilots' employer, the Ports Authority, to negotiate the renewal of the expired labour contract.

In Haifa, the strike caused only minor difficulties. All ship movements had been carried out before the noon start of the strike, in order not to get caught, port operations chief Captain Herzl Shachnai told The Post.

Union spokesman Adam Chishk told The Post that the pilots had filed legal notice of a work dispute

a month ago. They could not accept the Authority's claim that it was bound by the official wage policy of the Government and Histadrut, and thus unable to discuss the pilots' demands. He refused to detail what the pilots were asking, but conceded it was over the official six per cent rise.

"The Marine Officers Union does not recognise the official wage policy as existing," he said. "It has been abolished by the Government and the Histadrut themselves, because they have given in to demands from all sorts of pressure groups, and granted increases far beyond the six per cent. We see no reason why the policy should start with the pilots," he stressed.

The Ports Authority spokesman said that in initial discussions a month ago, the union had demanded an equalization of the pilots' pay scales with those of the Eilat-Ashkelon pipeline company "which would represent a departure from the official wage policy." On the basis of the official policy, he said, the Authority is "ready to negotiate any time."

Israel chess women win Olympiad

By ELIAHU SHAHAF, Jerusalem Post Chess Correspondent

HAIFA. — Israel won first place in the Women's Chess Olympiad here last night. By defeating Australia 2-1, Israel gained an insurmountable lead going into the last round of the women's competition today. It was the first time Israel has won a world chess championship in a team event.

The Israel team went over the top when Luba Kristol won her adjourned game from Australian M. McGrath, giving Israel a five point lead over England, its nearest rival. In other pairings, Israel's Lea Nadelman topped L. M. Opie and Olga Podrajanskaya lost to N. Koller.

The four team members — Kristol, Nadelman, Podrajanskaya and Alla Kushnir — all are recent immigrants from the Soviet Union. Team captain is Eliahu Levant. (U.S. leading—page 2)

Cairo-Moscow rift unhealed — Allon

By ASHER WALLFISH, POST Diplomatic Correspondent

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told the Cabinet yesterday that Egypt and the Soviet Union had apparently not solved their differences on such bilateral issues as military and economic aid, as a result of the Sofia talks last week between Foreign Ministers Andrei Gromyko and Immanuel Fahmy.

However, he said, it seemed the two countries had decided on a limited measure of cooperation, based on a certain common denominator.

Egypt backed the Soviet call to resume the Geneva conference on the Middle East, he said, because Egypt understood that the Soviet Union needed a lever of this sort to restore its lost status in Middle East affairs and create the impression of parity with the U.S.

The Soviet Union was willing to play the Egyptian game of creating the impression that it

was not tied to American apron strings.

Allon said that, before the Arabs open their campaign of pressure on the U.S. in 1977 after Jimmy Carter's installation, Syria would try to generate the impression that it was ogling the U.S., while Egypt and Jordan would make friendly motions in the direction of the Soviet Union. By so doing, they would try to don the mantle of an independent Arab bloc, capable of conducting a dialogue with East and West, yet unwilling to be enslaved by either.

The Foreign Minister ridiculed press reports of his intention to visit Washington next month. He said such a visit would have been premature.

He said in reply to a question by Abudir He'ayuda, wing colleague Yisrael Galili, that he had not asked to meet either of the two presidential candidates when he went to the U.S. in September, and neither of them had asked to

meet him. He said that he had met President Ford in his official capacity, however, not as a party candidate.

Israelis would do well to realize that Ford was still President till January 20, he said, and that Ford was running U.S. policy.

Allon said that Israel was anxious to be put into the European section of Unesco at the current conference in Nairobi, and was grateful to friendly West European states who were campaigning on its behalf. But Israel was not willing to pay a price for it, in the form of a condemnation of its policies by the conference which would be foisted on the Europeans by the Arabs, in return for the Arabs not sabotaging the decision to put Israel in Europe.

He warned that the Arabs would again raise the proposal of sanctions against Israel this year at the UN General Assembly.

is asks operation troops

HAIFA. — The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) are asking for more troops to be sent to Lebanon to help in the operation to liberate the city of Beirut.

On his fellow commander with the Joint Arab Force, while saying that the troops in Lebanon are not enough, in his first national speech since his inauguration, he said that the Lebanese state (which is made up of Lebanese and Syrian) is not secure and Lebanon's 19- and restore security to the Lebanese state.

ported by aides to clamp down on government, including censoring newspapers, many been accused of infidelity at the instigation of political circles.

is. The censorship is aimed at protecting Arab forces, especially of southern Lebanon and Beirut.

last night amid a 17-day-old Arab summit in Beirut. Christians and Muslims in the hills round Beirut, often battle lines along battle lines, fought with machine-gun fire and mortar fire.

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in raps Israelis' facts with PLO

WALLFISH, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rabin yesterday figures who held representatives of the Organization for the Liberation of Palestine (OLP) conduct as "ab-

The entire Casus on this issue, Minister Zevulun re), who put a yesterday's week-end recent meetings Israelis and PLO leader Haim Zaidok

of the security tech contacts be- all elements

assumed that one Alved was the head institution, whose implications for Is- was referring to board chairman

of the Electric Corporation, who was one of a number of Israelis who met PLO figures in Paris some weeks ago. "Haolam Hazeh" editor Uri Averbach, and ex-Aliut Malik Peled held similar talks in Paris.

Hammer demanded that the Cabinet take a stand on the issue in readiness for the Knesset debate this week on a motion for the agenda about the meetings, tabled by Amnon Linn (Likud-La'am). The coalition must refer Linn's motion to the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, Hammer said.

However, two Ministers, Mapam's Victor Shemtov (Health) and Labour's David Avrahami (Housing) said that the Likud motion was provocative and aimed at harassing the Government, so it must be struck off the agenda.

Two other Labour Ministers, Shimon Peres (Defence) and Shimon

Carter good for Jews — Florida Senator

By JUDY SIEGEL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

President-elect Jimmy Carter will be good for the Jews and Israel — "a moderate liberal on social issues and a moderate conservative on defence," predicts U.S. Senator Richard Stone, Democrat from Florida.

The 47-year-old, Brooklyn-born Jewish legislator believes that Carter's positions on the Arab boycott, military and economic aid to Israel, and Soviet Jewish emigration "couldn't be better."

"But," added the senator in an interview with The Jerusalem Post yesterday, "I retain a bit of concern about his position on Jerusalem." As a presidential candidate, Carter said he would have to study further what the status of the city should be in any Middle East settlement and whether the U.S. Embassy should be moved to the capital from Tel Aviv. In fact, Carter volunteered to reporters that he didn't write the plank in the Democratic Convention's platform which urged the moving of the embassy from Tel Aviv.

Senator Stone, who campaigned actively throughout Florida with the Democratic candidate, noted that he has often spoken to Carter, emphasizing the centrality of Jerusalem to the State of Israel. The Floridian is "totally committed to a united Jerusalem as Israel's capital."

Stone personally favours "home rule" by East Jerusalem Arabs of their sections of the city, "the sooner the better," and an expansion of Arab representation in the Knesset. Everywhere he went in the areas

in his state that are only sparsely populated by Jews, Stone found great friendship for Israel, based on fundamentalist Christian belief in the Bible and the need for Jews to return to Zion. The high percentage of support by both blacks and Jews for Carter, he suggested, could lead to the two groups coming closer together — to Israel's benefit.

On his third visit here, the senator is part of an inter-faith group

of Floridians — 27 Christians and 16 Jews — who have been invited to have an audience with the Pope when they visit the Vatican in Rome. "My Christian friends have all remarked that the access to their holy shrines in Jerusalem couldn't be better and freer."

He confirmed reports that the new Congress is positively oriented toward Israel — including the new generation of legislators who have different loyalties from their elders.



Senator Stone and his wife at their meeting with Defence Minister Shimon Peres in Jerusalem yesterday.

Soviet parade one of smallest ever

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Union yesterday staged one of the smallest of its annual military parades marking the 59th anniversary of the communist revolution. No new military equipment was presented and even the marching style of the troops was toned down.

"The Soviet army and navy are reliably guarding the cause of revolution, socialism and peace," Defence Minister Dmitri Ustinov announced to the marchers from his place with the rest of the Soviet leadership atop Lenin's mausoleum.

But the collection of armoured personnel carriers, artillery pieces, and surface-to-air missiles that rolled for six minutes through Red Square included no weapons that were not shown last year. For the second year, all tanks and other tracked vehicles were absent. (In all, some 150 items of military hardware, representing 13 different weapon types, many of them nuclear, trundled past the Kremlin leaders).

The several thousand foot soldiers, cadets, sailors and seaborne commandos who marched across the square also appeared to have abandoned their traditional goose-stepping for a more moderate march.

There was no official explanation for the toned-down nature of the parade on the 59th anniversary of the 1917 revolution. Party leader Leonid Brezhnev, 69, led party and government dignitaries in the mausoleum's reviewing box just out-

side the Kremlin walls. He chatted with Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, who is reported to have been seriously ill during the summer. Kosygin, as seen on television, seemed to show his 72 years, but saw out the parade to the end, muffled in a coat, scarf, gloves and Astrakhan hat.

Ustinov, who succeeded the late Marshal Andrei Grechko, stressed the Soviets' military muscle both in his Red Square speech and in a traditional "order of the day" to troops.

He told diplomats and visitors crowded in the red flag-decked Kremlin square under a gigantic portrait of Lenin: "The defences of the land of the Soviets are strong in all their sections." (AP, UPI)

16 killed in Iranian quake

TEHRAN. — Two killer earthquakes rocked the northeastern Khorasan province of Iran yesterday, government officials said.

At least 16 persons died and dozens more were injured in two villages 800 kms. southeast of Tehran, according to first reports.

The first quake registered 6.5 on the Richter scale and was followed by an aftershock measuring 4.8. Officials said the quake was the worst since another in Khorasan eight years ago, which killed 13,000 persons. (UPI)

All participants in
This Year in Jerusalem
U.J.A. National Conference
who are still in Israel
please contact the
U.J.A. Jerusalem Office
Tel. 02-39759, 8 a.m.—2 p.m.
or 63433, after 2 p.m.

ners demand action inst produce theft

ARAH HONIG

Scenes out of the day soon be re-enacted in open spaces, farmers the country warned.

That should police issue and inadequate main unattended, they to follow the example of men, form vigilante like the law into their a root out rustling, force by criminal tres-

he chief message to an emergency gathering yesterday, after it Goei Eisenberg in avocado grove last night. The many farmers who crowded slow yesterday, called situation a "reign of

g was attended by private farms, as members of all political were all equally out the need to resort to a police do not curb arms in which whole k and equipment dis-

et new legislation to laws. At present, it ut, a person caught f to crops may get 00 fine. In the U.S.,

manded for ado theft

Two young men sus- ing avocados from Kibbutz Ezer have in custody for 15 days. used as Yisrael Pin- alim Malka, 21, both

representative told the

assisted by others in

theft, in which they

ed at thousands of

(Ilkm)

Rhodesia's whites 'may panic' at change-over

GENEVA. — Rhodesia warned the British representative at the Geneva talks on Rhodesia that the introduction of a black-nationalist sponsored majority rule within a year would cause panic and a mass exodus of whites from the country. The warning was given to Ivor Richard, British chairman of the Rhodesia conference, as he struggled to save the talks from collapse.

Conference officials said that Rhodesian Foreign Minister Pieter van der Byl told Richard that Rhodesian whites accepted the idea of majority rule, on the basis of a gradual change with a date set two years ahead for independence day. But, he said, the nationalist demand for complete independence within one year, or even the British compromise of 15 months "could give rise to panic" among Rhodesia's 275,000 whites and lead to a mass exodus.

Van der Byl said that the setting of an early date for legal and constitutional change-over which could not be met, would lead to a post-independence, that might in turn, lead to fighting between the rival black parties.

The 12-month, 15-month and two-year limits refer to the time between the end of the Geneva talks, set by Richard for argument's sake at the end of November, and independence.

Richard called in all the delegation leaders yesterday in an attempt to narrow the differences over the date and to keep the talks going. But the deadlock between the four black delegations and the white minority government remained as deep as before with none of the sides prepared to compromise on an independence date.

Meanwhile it was reported the Rhodesian forces engaged in last week's "invasion" against black nationalist guerrilla camps in Mozambique have been cut off from retreat to the border, a senior government official said in Mozambique.

The official said the Rhodesians who crossed into northern Tete province last Sunday, had been cut off from the border during a week of heavy fighting that continued yesterday. But he did not disclose how many Rhodesians were involved.



President-elect Jimmy Carter sets out on his first U.S. Air Force jet trip since his election—for a holiday at St. Simon's Island, in Georgia on Saturday. (AP radiophoto)

Carter credits TV debates for win

ST. SIMONS ISLAND, GEORGIA. — U.S. President-elect Jimmy Carter believes his three televised debates with President Ford gave him his election victory.

The former Georgia governor told journalists invited to his mother's house in Plains on Friday: "Every time I made a mistake it was news. And Mr. Ford's news was that he came out into the rose garden and signed a bill and he was in charge of things, very authoritative, very sure of himself, no problems, no squabbles, no mistakes."

Carter was talking about his 22-month campaign to win the presidency.

Relaxed in an easy chair, Carter said: "I have a feeling that had it not been for the debates I would have lost."

He said the low-point in his campaign came after his first debate with Ford in September in Philadelphia which the polls showed he lost on domestic issues.

Carter said he was concerned about the news coverage he received compared to that of Ford. Although not unfair, he felt the difference shown to the President during news coverage was a "crippling thing."

"I think Ford ran a very good, strategic campaign... his major thrust against me was fear, fear of change, fear of the future," Carter said. The President's campaign theme was that he had been a good, honest and decent president since Watergate, but that Jimmy Carter was an unknown quantity.

Carter said: "I think the debates let the American people be kind of reassured: well, at least Jimmy Carter has some judgement about foreign affairs and defence."

But he thought he had made a mistake in being too aggressive about a statement by Ford that the Soviet Union did not dominate Eastern Europe.

In a campaign stop in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Carter claimed Ford had let him down in his misstatement about Eastern Europe and not made an issue out of it. "I think I would have been much better off," Carter said.

He said the opposition Republican campaign characterisation of him

hurt his image in the country. "A lot of people still feel, I'm sure, a question about what is going to happen when Jimmy Carter gets in the White House."

Carter, who wore blue jeans and a work-shirt open at the neck, said he continues to consider himself a populist. Pressed to explain what he meant by the term, he defined it as "deriving one's political strength and one's philosophy directly from the people."

"There's been a natural inclination to dwell to an extraordinary degree on my character, who am I, what do I stand for, is there any secret there," Carter said.

He said three people had approached him about jobs before the election and the only promises he made had been to put more blacks, minority groups and women in key government jobs.

Although he had not had a chance to analyse in detail the results of the election, he said he knew he had been "clobbered" by voters earning more than \$20,000 a year, while doing well among independent voters, blacks, the young and lower income groups.

Asked whether he was worried about the future, Carter said: "I do not have any trepidation about the future. I feel very dedicated, very sober, very deeply aware of the responsibilities that will be on my shoulders." (Reuters)

Saudi forces leave Jordan

AMMAN. — Saudi forces stationed in Jordan since the 1967 Six Day War began pulling out yesterday.

Similar Saudi units in Syria are estimated at a brigade in strength were withdrawn more than a month ago.

The Saudi troops were stationed in the southern province of Kerak to face the Israelis across the Jordan Valley.

The Saudis said that their troop withdrawal from both Syria and Jordan was temporary, to allow for an overall army retraining programme. (Reuters)

Atoms for peace or war

WHEN JIMMY CARTER takes over as U.S. President in January, a critical issue he will face is nuclear power. Both President Ford and Carter made statements about the question in their election campaigns and the problem is recognized as important because, whether it concerns the military or civilian sphere, it can mean life and death for civilization.

It is of particular concern for the U.S., especially as it was the first to make and use the atomic bomb against Japan 31 years ago. For that reason, it must bear the burden of responsibility in curbing the spread of such weapons.

It is to America's credit that it acknowledged and sought to assume such a responsibility as early as 1946 when it proposed at the UN the creation of an international body to control nuclear energy use. It must be noted that the USSR then vetoed the proposal: seeing that it had yet to explode an atomic bomb, it then preferred a straight ban-the-bomb measure.

The International Atomic Agency was then formed and the atom-for-peace programme was inaugurated 20 years ago. The theory was that non-nuclear nations would be persuaded not to work on nuclear weapons if they were assured of aid in developing "peaceful" nuclear projects.

The proliferation of nuclear weapons has been intensively discussed for three decades, but there is now the matter of the increased risks involved since at least 28 countries have built or are building nuclear power reactors which can also produce material for making bombs.

THERE IS NEW awareness and concern both in the U.S. and elsewhere that while the world may have avoided annihilation by a small, select group of nuclear superpowers, it has still to succeed in ensuring that humanity does not go up in mushroom clouds produced by the numerous developing countries which are processing plutonium.

Plutonium is the element which breeds up in spent atomic reactor rods. When chemically separated, it can be recycled and used to generate additional nuclear power, but it can also be used in atomic bombs. These could be made by any kind of irresponsible group — government, terrorist, or even Mafia-type

gangsters — after undergoing the more difficult step to separate the plutonium from radioactive waste from reactors.

The main nuclear powers have nightmares about some megalomaniac like Uganda's Idi Amin somehow acquiring an atomic bomb: there is also the story told by Hassan Heykal in his book of "how Libya's Gaddafi once tried to 'buy' an atomic bomb from the Chinese. Despite the establishment of the atomic agency, both France and China made their own nuclear

a nuclear policy council to review their position on nuclear sales. They have said that deals already contracted for will go through, although they are understood to have said privately they would not be upset if Washington talked Pakistan out of the sale.

A more important plan suggested by Ford is for postponing commercial plutonium reprocessing in the U.S. pending further evaluation. This would counter the complaint by others that ever since the nuclear non-proliferation treaty came into force in 1970 its weakness was the continued American sale of nuclear fuel and equipment to non-treaty countries. An example frequently given by critics was Nixon's offer of uranium and reactors to Israel and Egypt, both non-treaty countries. (Twelve U.S. senators are currently in Israel to assess Israel's nuclear needs.)

JIMMY CARTER, an expert on the subject from his work in the nuclear field in the U.S. Navy, is alert to the problem. Carter promised that if elected he would ban sales of reprocessed fuel and reprocessing facilities to any nation refusing to renounce the nuclear arms option. But he did not say he would refuse to sell atomic plants to non-treaty countries.

In his second TV debate with Ford, Carter noted that by 1985 or 1990 there will be about 20 nations capable of exploding nuclear weapons. The U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency on the other hand said there are already 20 nations with this capability. Most experts believe that 40 nations will be able to explode an atomic bomb by 1990.

What is more disturbing is that this capability is now well within the grasp of an increasing number of developing countries, among them Taiwan, South Korea, Argentina, Brazil and Iran.

After all, none need start from scratch. They all have nuclear scientists who studied or are studying in institutions abroad. They merely need to build a small plant to extract just enough plutonium for an atomic bomb or two.

The U.S. for 20 years promoted nuclear power all over the globe. It must now take the lead in re-dressing whatever harm has been done by working out with others new and different arrangements.

World Scene

By Sasson Jacoby

bombs, while loopholes in the "peaceful" development of atomic energy (through reactors built with Canadian aid) permitted India two years ago to explode a "peaceful" nuclear "device."

The Indian blast shattered the original theory of keeping smaller powers away from A-bombs by helping their nuclear programmes. It forced the larger powers to recognize that any nation with a nuclear reactor can develop bombs from the plutonium extracted from the used fuel of "peaceful" reactors.

THE PROBLEM posed by reactors is certainly grave, judging by reports that even Nigeria and Zaïre are in the market for nuclear power stations. Nigeria has begun talks with West German firms to buy a station and has already set up an atomic energy commission. Zaïre itself, is a producer of uranium.

Reports say there are some dozen non-nuclear states with plans to build nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities to separate plutonium from used fuel. Last January, the U.S. persuaded South Korea to cancel a deal with France to build an atomic fuel reprocessing plant. The U.S., however, failed to cancel a French plant in Pakistan — although after President Ford's proposal on October 28 for a three-year moratorium on sales of nuclear reprocessing technology, the French may not go through with that deal.

The French now apparently are aware that they cannot indiscriminately swing nuclear deals around the world. Last month they set up

U.S. Treasury issues boycott guidelines

By NANCY BOSS

WASHINGTON. — Congressmen Benjamin Rosenthal reacted promptly to the Treasury Department's announcement on Friday of new guidelines for U.S. business companies with the Arab economic boycott of Israel by calling the proposed rules "obstructionist" and "insensitive."

The New York Democrat, who led the congressional fight in the last session to get a ban on all boycott activities, said that "denial of certain tax benefits to companies complying with the Arab boycott is a step in the direction of open competition. Unfortunately, even this step is being obstructed by proposed Treasury guidelines which show an insensitivity to the realities of boycott compliance."

The rules hold that under the Tax Reform Act, only contractual arrangements, generally speaking such as agreeing to refrain from doing business with someone, can be considered compliance. A certification merely attesting that a U.S. firm did not purchase any goods from a company trading with Israel, for instance, is not sufficient to cause a company to lose its foreign tax credits or benefits.

Thus, if an American company and an Arab company sign a contract including a provision that U.S. Jews will not be sent to the country to work on the project, the U.S. firm stands to lose tax benefits. If, however, that company signs a contract without that provision but then makes hiring of Jewish employees for the job contingent upon their getting a visa knowing that Arab country often prohibits entry to Jews — the U.S. company will not be penalized by the Internal Revenue Service.

Or again, if an American company supplies information about its own trading, or lack of trading with Israel and other U.S. firms trading with her along with specifications about its products, but does not sign a contract, there is no tax penalty. Nor is there a penalty even if a contract is signed some time later.

The guidelines affect contracts made after November 3, 1976. However, Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky said the Treasury owed U.S. business "some degree of certainty as to what is prohibited and what is permissible under this confusing law."

He said that the guidelines were in effect a blueprint of how to get around U.S. restrictions on complying with Arab requests. The guidelines contain scores of situations, based on actual inquiries made by businessmen and on Treasury lawyers' hypotheses. Intermediaries, such as banks, insurance companies, foreign subsidiaries and shippers, are treated rather more leniently than the principals as a rule.

Now examples of practices that would land an American business in Commerce's open files but would not appear in IRS files are these: agreeing not to put the Star of David on merchandise shipped, and agreeing not to ship in Israeli vessels or those stopping at Israeli ports. (Both requests appear frequently in documents from the 14 Arab countries honouring the boycott.) Treasury considers the agreement not to ship Israeli "a precautionary measure to avoid risk of confiscation of the goods rather than a restrictive boycott practice."

RADICALS. — Adelaide Aglietta became the first woman ever to head an Italian party with her election last week as secretary of the Radical Party, a tiny group to the left of the Communists. Ms. Aglietta, 36, mother of two children and graduate in political science, has been active in the pro-abortion movement in her hometown of Turin.

ever, the Treasury indicates they may yet be amended. Treasury and Commerce Department lawyers are said to be ironing out differences now.

Treasury's definition of participation in or cooperation with an international boycott differs widely from Commerce's definition. "The latter considers at present that the mere answering of boycott-related questions, whether or not the firm changed its business practices to conform, constitutes compliance. (The disparity results in part from two separate laws being invoked.)

However, unlike Commerce, which evoked an angry, confused reaction from "complying" businessmen when it made their names available to the public last month, Treasury has promised to keep names confidential. The guidelines list the circumstances under which U.S. firms, their subsidiaries, and individuals must file IRS Form 5713, called "International Boycott Report Form."

Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky said the Treasury owed U.S. business "some degree of certainty as to what is prohibited and what is permissible under this confusing law."

He said that the guidelines were in effect a blueprint of how to get around U.S. restrictions on complying with Arab requests. The guidelines contain scores of situations, based on actual inquiries made by businessmen and on Treasury lawyers' hypotheses. Intermediaries, such as banks, insurance companies, foreign subsidiaries and shippers, are treated rather more leniently than the principals as a rule.

Now examples of practices that would land an American business in Commerce's open files but would not appear in IRS files are these: agreeing not to put the Star of David on merchandise shipped, and agreeing not to ship in Israeli vessels or those stopping at Israeli ports. (Both requests appear frequently in documents from the 14 Arab countries honouring the boycott.) Treasury considers the agreement not to ship Israeli "a precautionary measure to avoid risk of confiscation of the goods rather than a restrictive boycott practice."

YELLOW. — The Taj Mahal is turning yellow. An Indian news agency says that the 300-year-old white marble monument to Moghul emperor Shahjahan's love for his wife Mumtaz Mahal is threatened by pollution from sulphur dioxide in the air caused by railway engines and an oil refinery. A rescue operation is under way to preserve the tomb's whiteness.

Bhutto threatens to break U.S. ties

AMSTERDAM. — President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan says his country will revoke its military alliance with the U.S. if Washington blocks Pakistan's purchase of nuclear equipment from France.

In an interview published on Saturday with the daily "De Telegraaf," Bhutto said Pakistan is "the only country associated with America that can buy weapons on credit in the U.S. We just can't afford to pay cash for those expensive weapons."

The Americans want to spare certain feelings in India by imposing restrictions on our weapon purchases. But do we form a threat for India?"

The U.S. says it objected to the proposed sale of a nuclear reprocessing facility to Pakistan because it might lead to the spread of plutonium, a by-product of reprocessing and an ingredient in atomic bombs.

French sources, however, insist that the deal provides adequate safeguards against the spread of nuclear material. A U.S. law forbids aid to any country that acquires a nuclear reprocessing plant without adequate international safeguards against diverting spent fuel to plutonium. (AP)

U.S. warns of Kissinger letter

LONDON. — The U.S. warned its allies of a letter Kissinger document reporting to ask U.S. diplomats for information on politicians likely to take "The Sunday Times" yesterday.

The allegedly fake document bearing the Secretary of State's signature turned up recent West European state, it said. It added that the letter in question had sent a protest to Washington.

The document, a "version" of a letter E sent in November 1974 U.S. embassies abroad, information about every government official is greedy. It also purports to ask any aspect foreign country's economy to be harmful to U.S. interests.

The paper adds that the letter document requested names of any West E official likely to oppose policy.

Terror groups in their own nerve

BOSTON. — Police on 5 of the Atlantic have found that terrorist groups may be using gas, the Boston "Sunday" reported.

Simultaneous raids in VT, Berlin at the end of the year turned up more than a nerve gas similar to a developed during World War II. The Nazis, the newspaper claimed, the information is dispelled its source.

Another unpublicized incident in the U.S. several years ago when postal authorities covered a package containing small change designed to vial of nerve gas when the was opened, the newspaper

\$6m. fines for Italian magnat

GENOVA. — Francesco Ravano, Italy's wealthiest businessman, and an aide were fined \$6m. on fraud charges but they were released.

Ravano and Enrico Zeno, jailed 10 days ago in the case under Italy's currency regulations that effect in March to prop up the lira.

They were accused of foreign bank accounts without notifying the gov as required by law.

Ravano is president and general manager of the insurance company Comita.

The court also ordered seizure of the foreign accounts. The two men still face charges under the old currency law involving another \$4m. in Swiss accounts.

Americans happy poll reveals

NEW YORK. — Americans are happy about the lives of their lives than are the people of other Western countries, according to a recent Gallup Poll.

The poll, released on Saturday, contains the results of a Gallup survey asked in 70 non-Communist countries.

It shows that Americans are satisfied with the main aspects of their lives — family, health, income, job and education.

Furthermore, Gallup says, low-income groups in the U.S. said they had a higher level of satisfaction than richer groups in other countries.



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Ministry of Education and Culture, Department of Social Absorption, Ministry of Immigrant Absorption, Department of Adult Education

Counsellor Training for Immigrant Parent Workshops

The Ministries of Absorption and Education are organizing special workshops for parents in the Jerusalem and Negev areas to be held in various languages.

Counsellors are required to lead the workshops. Candidates must be Hebrew speaking and have one of the following languages as a mother tongue: Russian, Georgian, Bukharan, English, Rumanian, French, Spanish.

Candidates should also have a university education and work in one of these fields: educational psychology, sociology, social work.

For particulars please apply to Mr. Ami Shilon, Department of Adult Education, Ministry of Education and Culture, 19 Rehov Yafa, Jerusalem, Tel. 242771.

Succession and Administration 84/75 In the matter of the late EREKA BERLATZKY, deceased in France on March 2, 1964. Petitioner: Isabelle Monique Falvert, by her Advocates Meyer and Hesson, 129 Sherot Rothschild, Tel Aviv. (Notice: Be it known that an application has been submitted to the Court requesting the grant of an Order of the above deceased, and the appointment of an administrator of the estate. All persons opposing the said application should submit their objections within 15 days of the publication of this notice, in default of which the Court will grant an order as it sees fit.) J. ISMAN, Judge Registrar

Succession and Administration 84/75 In the matter of the late EREKA BERLATZKY, deceased in the U.S.A. on February 25, 1974. Petitioner: ABE SASSON. (Notice: Be it known that an application has been filed in this Court for a declaration of the succession of the above deceased, and I hereby cite all persons who wish to oppose the application, to submit their objections within 15 days from the day of this publication, as otherwise the Court will make such order as it may deem fit.) J. ISMAN, Judge Registrar

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PAGE

ny against cancer

LIP GILLON

a Post Reporter

The Israel Cancer "Knock on Every door tomorrow is to say Susy Eban, the resident. Even allowed deterioration in the well pound since the initiated its door-prize 15 years ago, collected, this is a target in these hard. Eban is sure her will reach it as a team of ten calls. "And now we am thrilled by the any helpers, not only money they raise, but prove that our they has succeeded. go cancer" was a dir- ing never mentioned. We have brought it

tion began by in- on stations for breast course of the past 15 we set up 52 such sties show that on women in Israel will the breast," says e figure is the same countries. We get rear. If we can catch prospects are very nan can live a full, any years despite a

MONIC ORCHESTRA, setting, with Alfred Blaynet, Eban, or 2) Eban, "Mi seven: Piano Concerto, opus 55; Berlioz: opus 14.

ular saying that d orchestra, only This does not in reverse, that and good orchestras od concerta. But if spect or both are mers have the rare xperiencing music be possible way, e IFO under Paul of those rare oc-

Parry hardly had himself physically ations to the 'instinctively knew and gave of their ie used directive ngly, but most ex- s a little accent illing the phras- ing performance vel fairy tale was eurs; it was like a n of highly polish- id not think of a Interpretation, le fantastic, the le resistance, was tness that was a

Rockland County (affiliated with ity of New York) el for a year or edit at home, not idies at an Israeli ser learning, but ut research done a kibbutz or for ren in English un- pervision. its are studying or el within the ds three-year-old ly one of its kind me are registered mmes for foreign l's universities; ademic-level work ettings. former American pal who runs the Jerusalem office el), said that enture into inter- ation was a ce science in con- on's. Secord all programme land now has of- ia, and elsewhere. l education is

breast cancer. We have now introduced very sophisticated instruments, mammographs and thermographs, which greatly improve the prospects of early detection. Unfortunately, these weapons in the fight against cancer are very expensive, but we had to get them. That is why we need ILAM, a year, of which ILAM, goes on new projects, ILAM on development. "The Henny Gestetner Detection Clinic at Rambam Hospital is using a linear accelerator which cost \$235,000, donated to the Association by Barnett and Sylvia Shinn.

A very successful innovation was a programme known as Reach for Recovery. Women undergoing surgery for breast cancer go through a terrifying traumatic experience, even when the operations are successful. They dread returning to their husbands, families, places of work. To boost their morale, women who have already had such operations visit patients and explain that it is possible to return happily to normal married and family life, to work and recreation. They give advice on the use of the prosthesis.

Another new idea introduced by the Association was the day-care clinic. Some people with cancer may require treatment over a period of months, but they do not need to be immobilised in hospital, nor need the hospital allocate full time beds to them, a very expensive procedure.

MUSIC REVIEWS / Yohanan Boehm

Inspired evening

triumph for conductor and orchestra alike.

Alfred Brendel is a representative of that new trend in musical interpretation which tends to play down emotional involvement, resulting in a certain coolness and objectivity stemming from a purely intellectual approach. Needless to say, this is a perfectly legitimate attitude and carries conviction, particularly if expounded by such an artist as Mr. Brendel, whose technical resources and musical understanding is impeccable.

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Israel Broadcasting Authority) — Shmuel Friedman, conductor; Aron Vardi, piano; Daniel Fradkin, viola; Samson (Jerusalem Theatre-November 2), Karol Salomon: Symphonie Suite on Greek Themes; Vivaldi: Concerto in D for viola; Elbert: 3 Movements from "L'Arlesienne"; Schumann: Piano Concerto in a minor; Shchedrin: "Merry Ditties." Concerts for Orchestra.

THIS mixed salad of a programme was probably concocted to provide something for everybody, but had no musical inner connection or external contrast. Salomon's Greek Suite, written in the early 'forties, is still

Contract education

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

becoming increasingly popular," Gross says. "Because we are part of the State University, and our programmes are continuously evaluated by it, the credits attained here under our auspices have a better chance of being accepted in other American universities than if a student came on his own."

The new concept of "contract education" is actively applied in the Rockland programme here. Under this system, a student meets with an adviser from the university and the two draw up a contract stating what the student must do to earn his degree, or credits toward his degree. The contract is designed to be flexible and to meet the student's individual needs and goals, without a lowering of academic level.

An example is a girl who wants to learn how to teach English as a



Susy Eban

The idea of the day-care clinic is to have small buildings with 14 or 15 beds available, in which patients can rest by day and then go home at night. The scheme was initiated at the Hadassah University Hospital, Jerusalem and the Hadassah Hospital in Tel Aviv. Then the Miriam Sacher Day Clinic was built at Tel Hashomer Hospital, and another one at Rambam. Then came a more ambitious project, the Charles Clore Hospital.

Although the Association has gone in for several development projects, some of them very substantial, it does not set out to replace the hospitals in any way in the treatment of cancer. "Cancer is such a terrible enemy of mankind that we all have to get together to fight it."

very attractive because of its melodious content and masterful orchestral treatment. From my memories of being a member of the orchestra when the work was first performed — with the composer conducting — most of the tempo seemed too fast, and some of their charm was lost in the haste. Daniel Fradkin's viola d'amore has none of the richness of tone of a full-size viola. Its attraction is a matter of purely historical interest. But his playing was marked by a very fluent and clean technique, and the work is one of Vivaldi's nicest.

The excerpts from "L'Arlesienne" (Carillon was printed in the programme as Carillon) were completely out of place in a symphonic programme. In addition, the presentation was aliphed and rather crude, doing no credit to the JSO.

Ariel Vardi's reading of the solo part in the Schumann Concerto was colourless as it lacked dynamic contrasts (meaning not only loud or soft) and signs of a personal interpretation. The orchestra sounded, in general, imprecise, because of either because of inattentiveness or lack of precision in the conductor's directional signs. Finally, the Shchedrin Concerto may bear witness (as the announcer told us) that he is a master of orchestration and rhythm, but the musical harvest was very poor and rather annoying in its empty insistence.

foreign language and was also interested in researching the eating habits of different Jewish communities in Israel. Both subjects (and most particularly, English teaching) could be learned in a formal classroom setting, but there was also the possibility of learning from practical experience. According to this girl's contract, her studies here will include tutoring children in English at their homes, under the supervision of an experienced teacher of English teachers. At the same time, she will establish rapport with the families and learn about their diet. She will have reading assignments, papers to write and other academic requirements, but she will also have personal involvement with what she studies.

Rockland's Jerusalem office, staffed by Gross and two assistants, helps and counsels the students during their stay here in everything from technical problems of registration to personal difficulties.

Rockland is looking for ways to expand its programme, perhaps to a higher than community college (two-year) level or perhaps to serve Israeli students in some way.

LETTER FROM LOS ANGELES / Tom Tugend

'Anti-goyishness' storm

THE ODD TERM "anti-goyishness" has become a fighting word within the Jewish community since its introduction last month by a local rabbi while castigating American Jews for their increasing isolation from their non-Jewish neighbours.

Rabbi Steven B. Jacobs went somewhat further. He told his congregants at Temple Judea in suburban Tarzana (named for the acrobatic jungle hero Tarzan) that U.S. Jewry, once in the forefront of civil rights battles for minorities, "is in great danger of becoming a racist community," both anti-black and anti-gentile.

"Racism, anti-Negroism, is growing rapidly in every Jewish congregation in America," he declared, "and 'anti-goyishness' is as common among Jews as anti-Semitism is common among Christians." His words, though excessively forceful, touched on a genuine concern among liberal Jews and might have received a reasonable hearing within the community, but for two fatal indiscretions.

Rabbi Jacobs chose the term "racism," currently one of the dirtiest words in the American vocabulary, and particularly offensive to Jews following the odious United Nations resolution, and his remarks were published in the "Los Angeles Times," the biggest and most influential general circulation daily in California.

The responses were immediate and heated and took up an entire column in the "Times" and the "Los Angeles Times." They attacked the rabbi for both errors of fact and verbal hyperbole, while less public comments reaffirmed the Jewish sensitivity to "washing our dirty linen in public."

Apparently chastened, Rabbi Jacobs has so far declined to respond to his critics or at least has kept his sermons out of public print.

IN THE MIDST of the Rabbi Jacobs controversy, a landmark decision by the California Supreme Court served to underline that the interests of American Jewry and the country's other minorities, once identical in battling WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) discrimination, are increasingly diverging.

The court ruled that the University of California's preferential admission programme for black, Mexican-American, and American Indian applicants — praised as "affirmative action" by its proponents and damned as "quota systems" and

"reverse discrimination" by opponents — was clearly unconstitutional.

The decision was warmly hailed by the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, which had taken an active part in the two-year lawsuit against the university, and by Jewish parents. The latter fear that their sons and daughters, who are vastly over-represented in the university population, are likely to suffer first if competition for scarce classroom seats in professional schools are decided on any basis but scholastic ability.

On the other hand, strong resentment toward the court decision has been expressed by black and Mexican-American student groups, who see their gains of the past years imperilled if the California ruling is upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court and applied by other states.

A footnote: The plaintiff in the case was a white student of Norwegian extraction, but both his attorney and the Supreme Court judge writing the majority decision are prominent members of the Jewish community.

CALIFORNIA gave its 780,000 Jews an even greater cause for satisfaction when Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. signed into law a bill prohibiting the state's companies from participating in the Arab economic boycott against Israel.

The law, widely hailed as the toughest of its kind in the United States, goes well beyond current Federal regulations, which forbid companies from taking part in business transactions which discriminate against U.S. citizens (read, companies with Jewish directors).

The California law, in effect, additionally forbids a company from signing contracts (with Arab businessmen) which require assurances that the firm is not engaged in business with Israel.

One day following enactment of the law, the Bank of America, which had been charged by a Congressional committee with processing more boycott-related letters of credit than any other U.S. bank, announced that it would comply fully with the new law. The San Francisco-based Bank of America, the largest commercial bank in the world, promised that it would "cease from processing documents which discriminate against any party (including friendly foreign powers, such as Israel)."

Greece wants Olympics to come home for good

ATHENS. — A SEVEN-METRE LONG photograph of the stadium at ancient Olympia dominates the offices of the Greek Secretary-General of Sports, Constantinos Papanastasiou, and his explanations of why the Olympic Games should return to their country of origin are based on appeals to the Olympic ideal of ancient Greece.

In his original proposal of a return to Olympia, Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis suggested that if Greece became the permanent site of the Olympics then much of the commercialism, chauvinism, racism and political exploitation of the Games would be avoided.

"There is something sacred in the atmosphere of Greece," Papanastasiou claims, and he argues that just as in ancient times a cease-fire was held during the Games, so the same could happen today.

Since sending its plan to Lord Killanin, President of the International Olympic Committee, at the end of July, Greece has apparently made no written follow-up. Its idea is that its proposal should be discussed at the meeting of the International Committee due in 1978. Moscow has already been chosen as the site of the 1980 Games and various cities, including Los Angeles and Teheran, have submitted their candidacies for 1984. The Greeks argue that this makes it politically inappropriate to press their case for Games before those in 1988.

As for where in Greece these should be held, Papanastasiou suggests that this could be discussed later.

1984. The Greeks argue that this makes it politically inappropriate to press their case for Games before those in 1988.

As for where in Greece these should be held, Papanastasiou suggests that this could be discussed later.

Karamanlis' proposal has been greeted politely by the International Committee but there is scepticism about it in some circles. The suggestion that democracy is fragile in Greece and therefore the Games should be held elsewhere is rejected by Greek officials. The important element is the spirit of the Greek people, they argue, adding that the present choice of site is not made in accordance with political criteria.

As for the problems which beset the Montreal Olympics, Greek officials say that Greece would make a treaty with the Olympics Committee guaranteeing not to interfere, and binding future governments.

At least one African country said in Montreal that its decision to withdraw from the Olympics because of the participation of New Zealand and that country's sporting links with South Africa would not have been altered if the Games had been held in Greece and how far their installation in Greece would change matters is not clear.



Gilad, a kibbutznik, refreshes himself in the fields of Kiryat Anavim. (Mike Goldberg)

Drink yourself healthy

By MACABEE DEAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — Although Israel lies in the middle of the "kidney stone belt" which encircles the world, there is a very cheap and highly efficient way of keeping kidney stones down to a minimum.

"Simply drink plenty of water."

This is the advice offered by Professor Maurice Firstater, President of the Israel Urological Society, which is playing host to the New York section of the American Urological Association. Several hundred members of this Association, led by its president, Dr. Harry Grabstald, will meet for a week-long scientific conference at the Hilton Hotel in Jerusalem, beginning today (November 8).

(The American Urological Association is so large that it has eight regional sections).

"Israelis do not drink enough water or other liquids," Prof. Firstater says.

"Enough" is measured not by intake of liquid, but by output, which should be between 1.5 and two litres a day.

"In the U.S., and most European countries, the first thing you are served in a restaurant is a pitcher of water. In every office and every factory, you will find the proverbial 'water cooler.' But not in Israel," he says.

On the other hand, there are no special urological problems in Israel, which in this respect is on the same footing as most European and North American countries.

Moreover, urological medical standards in Israel are high, as is shown by the fact that one day of the week-long session will be led by Israeli scientists.

This is a rare occurrence in the annals of the New York section of the AUA which holds many of its meetings abroad "to meet their counterparts in other countries."

One of the problems facing urologists in Israel (as in other Western countries) is the early diagnosis of congenital defects of the urinary tract. "If these are caught early and surgical intervention performed, many of the chronic ailments of middle — and old — age can be avoided," says Prof. Firstater.

There are 15 urological departments with 500 beds in 15 Israeli hospitals. It is hoped soon to add such departments to the hospitals in Ashdod, Eilat and Tiberias (Poriya Hospital).

Several of the scientific lectures will certainly attract attention beyond their limited scientific circle. For example, there is one on "Experience with Penile Prostheses."

According to a newsletter which reached the Israel Urological Society recently, sent by a physician in Texas, there are three factors which reduce male potency: alcoholism, marijuana, and smoking. "Males who give up smoking can increase their potency by up to 40 per cent," the Texas physician claims.

Grants for women researchers

TWO ISRAELI women research students have received grants from the International Federation of University Women for the current academic year.

Mrs. Hannah Rahman, of Jerusalem, has been awarded one of the two Fellowships offered. She is this year's Ida Smedley Maclean Fellow and will use the award (\$5,000 Swiss francs plus \$245) to continue her doctoral work in Oriental studies at Cambridge University.

Dr. Zippora Blecher, of Haifa, is the recipient of one of the five Winifred Cullis grants valued at \$3,000 Swiss francs. She is to complete research at the British Museum for her book on the position of women in the Soviet Union.

The annual fellowships and grants are available only to members of the International Federation's Israeli affiliate, the Israel Association of University Women.

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DO IT YOURSELF / Meir Factor

Ways of putting up shelves

THE LARGE variety of shelf support systems available locally can be divided basically into two groups: those that require a fair amount of care to set up level and those that are very easy.

The first group includes the simple angle bracket and the slotted strip. The difficulty, if it can be called that, is to level the two sets of slotted strips or the two brackets.

The method used with a bracket is to put up one bracket, levelling with a spirit level. Then place the shelf over it with the spirit level on the shelf and place the other bracket in its required position when the shelf is level. Mark the drilling holes, remove the shelf and fix the bracket. With the slotted strip, the upper hole for one strip is drilled at the required height. Screw the strip on and allow it to fall by gravity, to a vertical position. The lower hole can then be marked. With the first strip secured, the shelf arm is hooked into the slots near the top of the strip, but not covering the fixing hole. Another arm is set up identically on the second strip. The latter is pressed against the wall a distance away from the first and the shelf placed on them and levelled. Mark the upper hole for the second strip and the drill. Use the gravity method to mark the lower hole.

The easy group comprises a 2m-long iron channel into which a piece of iron slides and over which the bracket arm is clipped. The piece of

Iron has a bolt and threaded plate which, when tightened, bind the iron securely to the channel. The adjustment is variable, because there are no set positions, as with the slotted strip. To put up such a system, the upper hole is drilled and then, at the required distance away, the second strip is fixed. Both strips are allowed to hang free vertically and the remaining holes are marked and drilled.

The ease of this system lies in that if strips are marked up at, for example, 200cm, it is immaterial if one is at 200cm. The shelf can be adjusted at will. The system is also extremely strong and neat, but it's fairly expensive.

That's not the way to solve the problem.

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Gestures that become precedents

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE not to sympathise with employees of Assis in Ramat Gan, faced with the shutdown of a veteran plant in which, as one of them phrased it, "we have buried the best years of our working life." At the same time it is not possible to condone their resort to a violent device — locking in their managers. Such methods must be condemned in the strongest terms and it is unfortunate that the Histadrut did not do so.

Closures of plants by management should however no longer be a surprise. Workers must be getting used to the idea (unfamiliar in the days of perpetual boom) that companies are liable to go out of business. There is no such thing as immortality, neither among human beings nor among fruit-canning establishments.

We cited in this column yesterday a prediction that 15,000 industrial workers will have to change their place of employment during the next decade, as a result of the free-trade treaty with Europe. Assis is not the first. Stormy scenes took place when Timna had to cut staff, Friedman in Jerusalem, and Ashdod Motors. Nothing helped; dismissals took place all the same.

There is one problem, however, that continues to jar, and does require regulation; it concerns severance pay. In the past the Government, always ready to placate those who shout loud enough, paid out sums over and above the call of duty — and this, of course, promptly became a precedent. The oil workers at Abu Rodeis, and subsequently the copper miners at Timna, were granted "increased severance pay."

But privately-owned companies that close down in whole or in part owing to financial losses are not flush enough to do the same. They cannot, like the Government, call on the Accountant-General. They point out that they have only put aside what they are obliged to disgorge under the labour contract.

This problem may find its solution when the new pension law comes into force. It will be necessary then to start again from scratch. Persons leaving a place of employment will take with them, in place of severance pay, their accumulated rights to a comprehensive pension.

It will be good if the Government learns by then to abide by its own labour contracts, which means paying out what it has to — neither less, nor more either. If there is a case for paying more, that obligation should be embodied in the collective agreement.

The point has to be laboured, because the Government seems never to know where it should be drawing the line. Civil aviation workers recently struck for extra pay — in breach of their collective agreement — to equate them with employees in outside companies (El Al and Israel Aircraft Industries). Was the Transport Ministry really unaware that once they yielded, other civil servants in the airport (starting with the customs officials) would demand the same, and the entire civil service would follow?

Just as "increased severance pay" became a precedent for the Assis canning plant, so the extra IL350 a month paid in Lod has become a precedent for 60,000 civil servants. The authorities always fall into the same trap; each time they are taken by surprise. The result is what happened in Ramat Gan last week-end, and what will probably occur at Ben-Gurion Airport during the coming days.

ISRAEL PRESS

SEVERAL papers refer to the strike at the Assis plant in Ramat Gan, where two management officials were held captive in the factory over the weekend while the workers staged a sit-in.

HA'ARETZ (Independent) severely condemns the workers for resorting to this method in their struggle for adequate severance pay for veteran workers who are to be laid off because the plant is being moved to another town. "This is not a prank by children. The workers assumed the powers to withhold elementary freedom from the management representatives. This was a criminal act, even though there were no threats or violence."

"Even though the directors, anxious to avert violent clashes, deliberately refrained from calling in the police, it is hard to understand the behaviour of the police. Was the conflict in Assis a family quarrel, in which neither side wanted police intervention or a flagrant violation of public order in which the police were duty-bound to intervene?"

The paper fears that this failure of the police to take action will encourage other workers' groups to similar action.

DAVAR (Histadrut) in its first leader also condemns the strikers for overstepping the limits in proper labour relations, and praises the managers involved for their restraint. "There is only one solution to the problems at Assis — negotiations between the workers' representatives and management, with participation of the Histadrut, for a settlement that will avert arbitrary dismissals and ensure adequate compensation where dismissals cannot be avoided."

POSTSCRIPTS

EVER SINCE last January, Israel's political astrologer, Mr. Dan Pecker, had been foretelling that Ford would defeat Carter. Asked to explain why his forecast was wrong, he told The Jerusalem Post last week that apparently the American people's desire for change, owing to the depth of the Watergate trauma was stronger than the influence of "the stars in their courses." He could only describe this as a freak phenomenon.

He might have remembered the well-known quotation from Shakespeare. "Men, at some time are masters of their fates: 'The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, / But in ourselves, that we are underlings.'"

However, Mr. Pecker sees two difficult years ahead for Jimmy Carter, who may find it difficult to keep his wide smile when confronting problems with his staff and the American public who will expect him to live up to his election promises. But Israelis can relax, according to our own astrologer — good relations will reign between the White House and this country. J.O.

COVERING the religious beat is not always a simple job for a woman journalist, even if she herself is Orthodox. Comments our reporter Judy Siegel.

When she was following Prime Minister Rabin on a tour of Jewish religious sites in Jerusalem last week, a guard stopped her at the entrance to the men's section of the Western Wall as her male colleagues proceeded to Wilson's Arch. Nothing, not even her Government press card, could convince the guard to change his mind. That is, until the spokesman for the Religious Affairs Ministry appeared and whispered to him: "It's all right, she's Mrs. Rabin." The guard moved aside and let our reporter follow the Prime Minister.

But even the spokesman was of no help at a reception for the Premier given in the evening by Religious Affairs Minister Yitzhak Rabin. After entering the hall, which was crowded with over a hundred yeshiva heads and rabbinical leaders, she was asked to leave because her presence was "improper." She had to take down the Prime Minister's words from outside the door. J.S.

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AS OTHERS SEE US

Rude manners, extortionate prices, tax dodgers and shopkeepers beating the system, a phoney capitalism and a travesty of socialism are what ROGER RADFORD found here on a recent visit. But it may not be too late to change, he says.

LONDON. —

THE PRETTY GIRL behind the cosmetics counter in Tel Aviv's Kol-Bo Shalom shrugged her shoulders and said apologetically: "Kachha zeh, ma la'asot?" — that's how it is, what can I do?

I suppose there was no other response I could expect to my exclamation of astonishment: "How on earth does that jar of Avon hand cream cost IL25 plus VAT here when it costs the equivalent of only IL2, including VAT, in London?"

The girl's answer was typical of the average Israeli's response to the price distortion that is so widespread. The consumer is so conditioned to paying higher and higher prices for the same goods every week that he is no longer able to differentiate between a fair price and an extortionate one.

One shopkeeper handed me a bottle of baby oil which had been marked up from IL3 to IL10 at four different stages. Each time he simply crossed out the old price and wrote the new one alongside it.

When VAT was imposed at 8 per cent, many prices rose by 30 per cent. When the consumer has to fork out IL4,000 for a washing machine or IL3,000 for a food mixer, someone somewhere along the line is making a huge profit — and it is not the Government.

IT HAD BEEN five years since I had last visited the Tel Aviv Country Club, then an almost exclusive retreat of big businessmen. But this time it was packed to capacity with the nouveau riche, the small shopkeepers and businessmen who have little to fear from price control or competition.

There was a powerful aura of affluence. But affluence based on what? How can there be so much affluence when the country is financially crippled? I had the distinct impression a lot of American money was ending up where it shouldn't. "Listen, odon," the taxi driver boasted, "I earn IL12,000 a month and I only pay taxes on a fraction of that. They'll never catch me. The system is in such a balaugh here that I've got nothing to fear, and believe me, there's thousands like me. We couldn't live if we didn't fiddle the system and con each other."

Perhaps that is why it costs more to get a taxi licence than I'm likely to save in my lifetime. With Israel the most heavily taxed country in the world, inflation running at 35 per cent, and price distortion so extensive, it is no wonder that this sort of corruption is widespread.

After 25 years of nationhood, the

Israeli character is still in its formative years. But the policy of "Live now, to hell with tomorrow" is undermining the very existence of the State in a way which Arab terrorists or armies could never do.

The idealism of the early settlers has been replaced by the profit motive gone mad. There is capitalism of the worst kind and a combination of stifling bureaucracy, corruption, and inefficiency that is called socialism.

MANNERS ARE almost nonexistent. If you argue and shout enough, push and shove enough, you'll get your way. Getting into Bloomfield Stadium is no easier than buying a stamp at the post office. The trouble with socialist Ephraim Kishon is that nobody takes him seriously. There comes a time when laughing has to stop and re-evaluation has to start.

This is the country that wants to attract oil from the West. This is the country that is heading towards joblessness and probably a contraction of job opportunities that will force us to become a partner in a firm that is going to the wall.

This is the country that wants me to give up my security and the equivalent of IL7,000 a month for struggle and IL3,000 a month.

Oh, I hear the consternation of the Zionist Idealogue: Shame on you, they say, there is no finer thing in life for a Jew than to live in the Land, with all its hardships.

And I answer: Shame on you for pleading for alms from the West when you don't really want it, can't cope with it, and are even afraid of it. Yes, afraid. For if we all decided to come — not just the .05 per cent from America or the .25 per cent from Britain — you'd soon cry stop!

For the East European-type bureaucracy that feeds upon corruption would come tumbling down about your ears. Your ridiculous and muddling parliamentary system, designed for weak government, would collapse. The religious parties with their disproportionate power would have no mandate to meddle. The monolith of the Histadrut would crumble, impotent to further blackmail any government into foregoing wage restraint.

No more wages linked to the cost-of-living index. No more price distortion. No more socialism of the type that lets the public's teeth go rotten because they can't afford to pay for fillings. No more socialism of the type that lets people wait from four to seven years for a telephone at a cost (now) of thousands of pounds.

No more bargaining over what should be a fixed-price article. Do you still want us?

LOGICALLY, unless there is mass persecution of Jews in America and Western Europe, there can be no huge increase in alms from these areas. So why spend millions trying? Why spend millions on giving Western immigrants rights when a frightening percentage of them soon flee back to their countries of origin, when young Israeli couples become yordim because they can't afford a home of their own?

When a determined revolutionary like our own David Solomon reigns as head of the English-speaking department of Tnuat Aliya, is there any hope of changing anything? If this courageous young man has been beaten by the system, then what change do we mere mortals have?

As press officer for the British Aliya Movement my task is to boost alms. But I must tell the truth as I see it.

I must tell British Jews that if they do not have pots of money or a cast-iron ideology, they should not go. I must tell them not to accept promises at face value, not to put any reliance in contracts. I must tell them that if they do not have *protektzia* in any form, life may be even more difficult at the beginning.

But I will also tell them that some English families do make it; that there are decent folk in the villages and kibbutzim; that there are decent folk in the British Zionist Federation who will assist them in obtaining loans and circumventing bureaucracy.

I'll tell them that Israel needs alms even if it really does not want it.

And I'll tell them that I'll join them when the Israelis start loving each other in time of peace, not only in time of war.

IF ONLY the quality of the Israeli in his home, office, and store could match the quality of the Israeli on the battlefield — after all, it's the same citizen.

If there is to be prolonged peace on its borders, Israel must win the war within with sweeping reforms of the parliamentary system, bureaucracy, and even character.

But as a colleague remarked: "If Israel succeeds in reforming itself, it will be the only country to have gone from chaos to democracy rather than from democracy to chaos."

Perhaps Israel is the only country in the world that could do that. Let's hope so.

The writer, aged 25 and married to an Israeli, is press officer of the British Aliya Movement. He lived in Tel Aviv in 1967-71.

READERS' LETTERS

STRIKES: ORGANIZED SABOTAGE?

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I have watched the Israeli scene for some years now and am struck by the steady deterioration of all that was specifically true for, and valuable to, this country and its people. There is hardly an organization or an enterprise without strikes and disputes — and the nefarious results are so uniformly detrimental that one cannot help wondering whether they are the outcome of a systematically organized sabotage campaign.

I realize that those who strike or protest have much to complain about, but I think it is unlikely that they would resort to methods which are most likely to cause maximum damage to Israel, and always at critical times.

It would certainly be cheaper and easier for Israel's enemies to bring our country to its knees through economic sabotage than through war and terror.

M. SELZER
Jerusalem.

DEMANDS OF THE SOCIAL WORKERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In his article, "Wage tussle" (October 29) David Krivine doubts that there is any justification for the social workers' demands. This prevailing lack of awareness in the press, the public and apparently even the Wage Commission is acutely distressing in view of the fact that the wages of social workers are constantly dropping in comparison with others and they are required to function under increasingly difficult conditions. After months of fruitless attempts to negotiate for reasonable conditions, the social workers have been finally forced to take more stringent action for the first time.

The deteriorating employment conditions of social workers have resulted in the unnoticed transfer of many qualified social workers into other, more profitable fields. The remaining workers are faced with the impossible task of coping with an increased burden due to the spreading disintegration of the social order and the upsurge of social problems. The lack of social services and community facilities and above all the inability of existing social services to formulate and carry out planned community services are the direct result of the widespread shortage of trained professional social workers in the field.

Michmoret.
LEE RAE

INHUMAN TO SUFFERING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I always thought that a person who chose the medical profession was just a bit more idealistic and concerned for mankind than the average human being. But after watching TV news and reading about the hospital doctors' behaviour, I am completely disillusioned.

Maybe because I am only 17, I cannot understand how the hospital doctors can turn their backs on the country. There must be another way to demand more money — a way which would not cause innocent people to suffer. To hold the country at ransom in such a cruel manner makes me feel hopeless for the future of our nation. If doctors can be so inhuman to suffering, then what hope is there for the rest of us?

Carmiel.
MALCA LESSANS

THE ECONOMIST

November 6, 1976
* A GOOD PRESIDENT LEAVES an unknown scrap of home
* Henry goes too
* Economy of the 39th President
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BUYING FROM SEARS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In his article, "Israel consumers and alms" (October 23), Richard Ablin states: "Israelis could obtain one (electric coffee percolator) for the lower price, plus Israeli taxes, via the Sears Roebuck Mail Order Catalogue."

Provided one has such a catalogue, how does one go about paying for these articles? Will Sears Roebuck accept an Israeli check or money-order made out in Israeli pounds at the legal rate of exchange?

HELEN WEINSTOCK
Ashkelon.

PENFRIENDS

DAVID SHARP of 3129 Independence, Ft. Smith, Arkansas, 72601, is a professional pilot who is planning to visit Israel again next year and would like to have pen-friends here in the meantime. He is interested in the history of Israel, particularly Jerusalem, and colour-slide photography.

TIME
November 15, 1976
* ELECTIONS ANALYSIS
* Carter: What I'll do
* The Transition
* Ford: Closing out
* Mondale
* The New Elected...
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* The Spellers — Desmond Bagley
* Wyatt's Hurricane — Desmond Bagley
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* Lord Edgarwall Dies — Agatha Christie
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Dry Bones



Tricky transitio

By JOSEPH KRAFT
WASHINGTON. —
THE GRACEFUL NOISES issuing from President Ford and President-elect Carter suggest a happier transition than occurred the last time an incumbent president was defeated at the polls. On that occasion, back in 1952 when Roosevelt beat Hoover, the transition was, in the words of Arthur Schlesinger, "confusion in the void."

Still, more than good will be required to get past the present hiatus smoothly. For a number of complex and interconnected problems — notably the avoidance of economic recession at home and abroad, which is linked with the price of oil, and also the Arab-Israeli conflict — will be surfacing as potential time bombs in the next few weeks.

By far the most urgent matter is the domestic economy. The leading indicators have gone down for two months running. Unemployment is hanging high. Final sales are lagging behind productivity, which suggests little incentive for business to expand on its own.

Unless there is some kind of external stimulus — presumably in the form of a temporary new tax cut — recession could set in again. But the Ford people would almost certainly want a tax cut prior to business, while the Carter administration, as the President-elect indicated in his press conference on Thursday, would want to give demand a shot in the arm by help to consumers.

Moreover, the Carterites have expressed the hope that they can stimulate the economy without touching off new inflationary pressures. So Carter faces the problems of sending a complicated signal to the effect that he will not allow the economy to stagnate but that a stimulus should not be taken by the business community as a green light for higher prices.

The continuation of U.S. recovery is particularly important for allied countries in the industrialized world. All were hard hit by the oil price rise of 1973. Italy is still in an oxygen tent. The French economy is beginning to slip. Britain needs bailing out through an international loan, and the Carter people at least ought to know something about and have a

voice in the terms that are worked out.

All these countries are staggered by a new in prices when the members of the oil-exporting cartel, in last week of December, from flashing a complicity on the American economy has an equally complicated to send to the oil producers. Saudi Arabia dominates the market. It tells them, presumably with President Ford and that anything but a very crease would entail drastic cuts.

THE PROBLEM of the oil crease leads directly into return for a cooperative oil, the Saudis are bound to settle its disputes with neighbouring states, notably the Syrians, having Lebanese civil war, are not to their dispute with the UN Golan Heights. The map the UN observers who separate Israel and Syria the Golan comes up for the end of this month, before then, accordingly, people will presumably be out with Mr. Ford some understanding about next at Middle East.

Similar kinds of under could usefully be worked ing relations with Russia. The death of Mao emergence of Hua Kuo-feng successor means that U.S. needs to trace out with Peking road toward normal relations. At the same time be useful to instill a campaign by Carter supporting and independent Taiwan has unsettled the Peking r a little.

What this says to me is transition is apt to be far more than the opening notes of between the outgoing and administrations might indicate of success lies not by rhetoric but in handling which, if left untended, will serious long-term consequence.

POST
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Is saving kosher

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FORNIGHTLY
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1976
BY JUDY FEINSLYER they never did that. David BARON walked slowly, chuckling. "They were always digging up some new down the street, he turned up."

Tricky

JOSEPH KRAFT

WILL WE'RE GETTING A LATE DEVELOPMENT

ORDER TO MAKE THE WALLS STRIKE

POST

YOUTH MAGAZINE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1978

FORNIGHTLY

VOL. 5, NO. 5

Free thoughts on a free school

Learning... through experience.

By ORI LEWIS

THE CHILL, in the evening air To get to the school itself, one serves as a hint of the winter days must climb down several steep flights of steps. At the bottom is a me to reminding over winter days I have known, and one in particular comes to mind. When a spontaneous teachers' strike unexpectedly freed me from my academic responsibilities one cold and windy morning last winter, my first inclination would normally have been to home and creep back into my still warm bed. On a whim, however, I decided to pay a social call on a school where the teachers weren't "mobilized." This was not just any school, but the experimental high school at Liffah, on the outskirts of Jerusalem. This spur of the moment decision was due to the fact that Janet, a friend of mine, had enrolled in the school that very day. But what was initially intended as a personal visit turned out to be a fascinating experience with a school whose whole character is completely different from any I have ever seen. THE FREE SCHOOL, the name by which it is generally known, is some 1.5 km. down a narrow road just off the main Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway. It is situated on a slope of a hill with a panoramic view of the valley below and of the hills beyond. The principal Nobl Samuel on the hills beyond. THE PHRASE "Free School" describes her new school very literally. To the outsider, there appears to be practically no rules and regulations. Teachers are dressed by their first names; and the principal may be approached also interviewed by the principal one is forced to do so, and the ded-

AS THE SCHOOL is not divided into forms, a ninth-grader may find himself grouped with good students in the 10th, 11th, or 12th grade for a particular subject. The grouping changes from lesson to lesson, consequently leaving the student without a form teacher. This problem has been solved by appointing a teacher as mentor to groups of students, and no internal motivation, this is not a teacher in any other school. As the curriculum stands, there is little possibility of a pupil passing matriculation exams. To matriculate he must study on his own or be tutored privately to fill in the missing material for the exam. The school encourages responsibility towards one's self. For the right of the school is right for the school. The potential student is also interviewed by the principal one is forced to do so, and the ded-

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Is saving

CREATIVE CORNER

BY JUDY FEINSILVER

DR. DAVID BARON walked slowly down the street. He turned up the walk of a big grey house and went inside.

"You know, Dad," said his son, "you really ought to take a bath now. It would relax you."

"Oh brother!" thought David, but he said aloud, "Yes, of course."

David wearily hung up his coat and hat, mumbling, "Yes, of course."

"I wonder what's got into him?" thought Mrs. Baron. Aloud she asked, "How was the conference, dear?"

"Notley," he groaned. "That's why I came home early. All those billy goats who think they know something — anything about medicine. They gave me a splitting headache!"

"Well, I'm sure you're looking forward to having Dr. Richmond down here next week," said his wife, following him into the living room.

"Of course," said David, brightening for a moment, but his smile faded quickly. He sank into an easy chair and scowled absent-mindedly at the wall.

"Well, I hope you cheer up," said Mrs. Baron smiling brightly, "because I've invited the Maxns and Allen Segal over this evening."

"Can't I just go to bed?" David asked. He leaned his head back against the cushions and closed his eyes.

"That would never do, and besides, you do like Allen's jokes," "Why, so I do," said David, mimicking her cheery tone. He got up and gave his wife an exasperated look. She smiled as he left the room. She was so glad that her husband had cheered up. He did so like Allen Segal's jokes.

DAVID WENT UPSTAIRS and lay down on his bed, looking forward to a hot bath.

"Hi, Dad," said his son, Mark, walking into the room. "Welcome home."

"What are you doing here?" David asked in a surprised tone.

Mark grinned. "I finished rounds early today at the hospital so they let me go home," he said. "When I was in medical school, a consolate wife and son who symptom — he's imagining coming so soon."

"IT'S DR. RICHMOND," announced the son with relief. David psychology professor at the forward to greet his friend. "Why Bob, we didn't know you were in together. □

"What's the matter with you?" David asked. "I just warn the guests about Dad's condition," he said to his mother as he raced by.

As they entered the house, the doorbell rang. Mark rushed to answer it.

"I'll just warn the guests about Dad's condition," he said to his mother as he raced by.

"Oh, dear," said Mrs. Baron, "really don't know, but if you say so."

"Yes," Mark continued, "it's quite obvious. We must be careful with him. He might try to kill have imagined it."

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THE BIBLE STRESSES RESPECT FOR THE ELDERLY....

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Free thoughts on a free school

